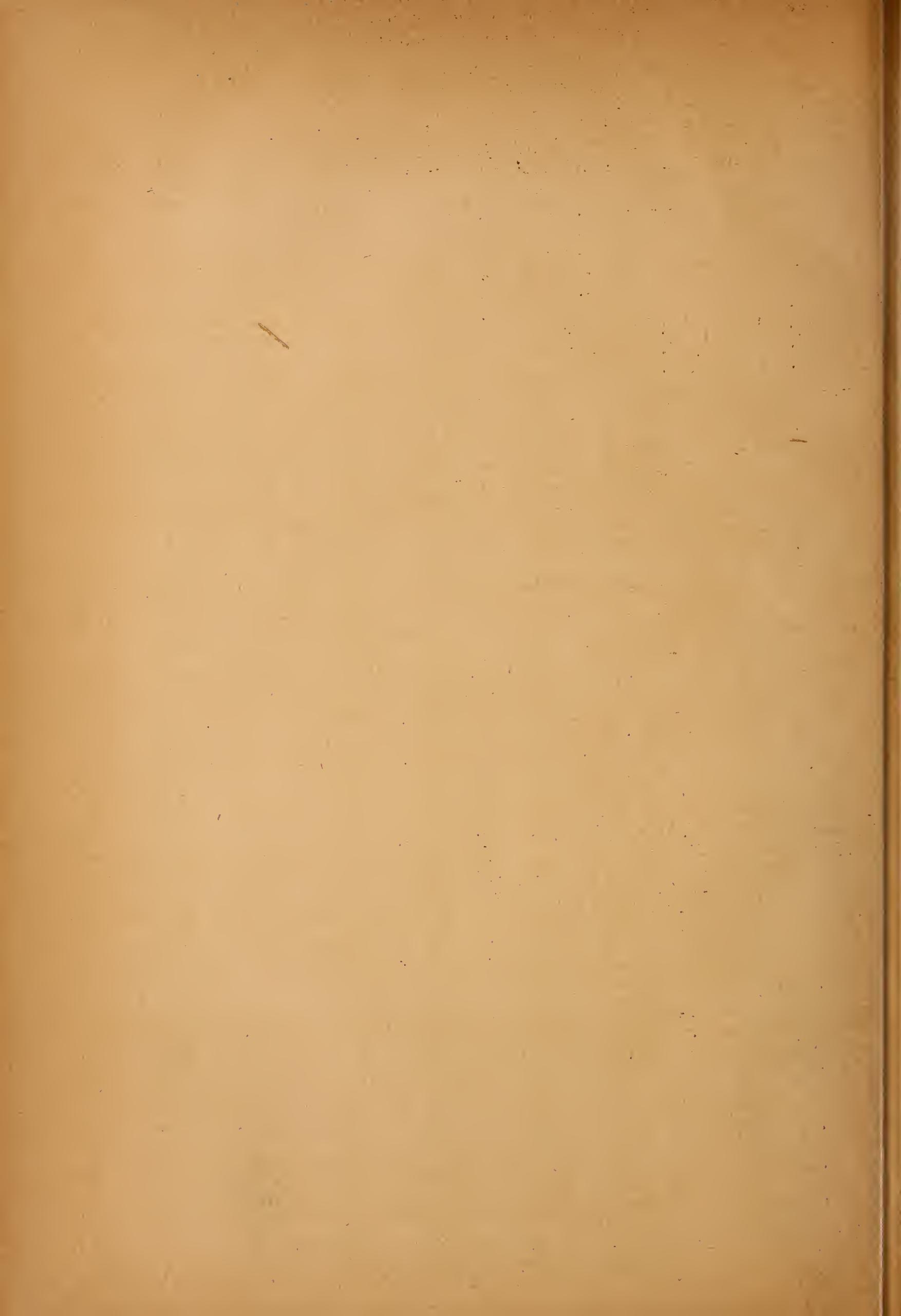


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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Release: March 10, 1944

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A MARCH 1, 1944

The 1944 crop season to March 1 has been less favorable for field crops than the corresponding period last year and much less favorable than two years ago. It has probably not been far from average, however. Recent rains have improved prospects rather generally but there has been too much rain from Arkansas eastward and not enough in the northern Great Plains States and the Pacific Northwest.

In a large area including North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon there has been only about two-thirds of the normal amount of rain and snow during the fall and winter months. In the portion of this area that lies east of the Rocky Mountains the period of heaviest rainfall has not begun and the shortage, though causing concern, is not critical. West of the Rockies there is now little probability that later precipitation can offset the deficit or build up a normal snowpack in the watersheds which provide water for irrigation. But after several seasons of above-normal rainfall there are reserves of water in some reservoirs and in the deeper subsoils.

There are some dry spots in Nebraska and Kansas, but most of the southern area extending from Oklahoma and Texas westward to the Pacific Coast has had more than the usual amount of winter rain. This came too late for much of the winter wheat but it has begun to help pastures and ranges and to improve prospects for spring sown crops.

Northern States from Minnesota eastward have had an abnormally dry winter but present conditions in the eastern half of the country appear about normal and the large tonnage of fertilizers available is favorable for maintaining crop production. There will be further increases in the acreages planted with hybrid corn, with certified seed potatoes, and with newly developed high-yielding varieties of small grains. The current prospective decreases in the spring pig crop and in the number of chickens to be raised should help materially to bring livestock numbers into better balance with available feed supplies.

The citrus groves of Florida, Texas, California, and Arizona have all passed the winter with minimum damage from freezing and the crops of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons now being picked are expected to show a new record total. Production from the 1943 bloom is slightly above earlier expectations. Conditions are also favorable for good to excellent crops next winter from the present bloom. As many of the groves are still young, a further increase in production seems probable if weather conditions continue favorable.

The production of winter vegetables is being increased greatly, not only in comparison with the small tonnage that escaped the winter freezes last year, but in comparison with other years. The total tonnage is now expected to be 36 percent above production last year and 52 percent above the average of the past 10 years. Preliminary reports on the production of a few spring and early summer vegetables show substantial but less spectacular increase in prospect.

Milk production per day during February was much above average for the month but not higher than in 1942 and slightly lower than during February last year. Although there are more milk cows on the farms than in any past year, changes in feed supplies, labor conditions, and relative prices have tended to reduce production per cow during the winter months. Egg production was stimulated by the warm weather of February, particularly in some Northern States, and with 5 percent more hens on farms than a year ago, daily production of eggs was about 12 percent greater than in February last year.

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CITRUS: Total production of oranges (excluding tangerines) in the 1943-44 season is indicated to be 97,684,000 boxes -- the largest United States orange crop of record. The orange crop totalled 85,116,000 boxes in 1942-43 and 83,057,000 boxes in 1941-42. In Florida and California, production of early and midseason oranges is estimated at 44,944,000 boxes and Valencias at 48,300,000 boxes. Production last season was 33,341,000 boxes of early and midseason oranges and 48,155,000 boxes of Valencias. The crops of 1941-42 totalled 37,174,000 boxes of early and midseason varieties and 42,181,000 boxes of Valencias. The Florida tangerine crop, harvest of which is almost completed, is placed at 3,600,000 boxes, compared with 4,200,000 boxes harvested last season and 2,100,000 boxes in 1941-42. Total United States grapefruit production is estimated to be 49,579,000 boxes -- only 2 percent less than the record crop of last season but 23 percent more than the 1941-42 crop. California lemon production is indicated to be 14,274,000 boxes compared with 14,940,000 boxes in 1942-43 and 11,720,000 boxes in 1941-42.

In the Florida citrus belt, February temperatures were above normal and moisture was generally short in all areas. Growers have started irrigating where facilities are available. All varieties of citrus are now blooming. Production of early and mid-season oranges in Florida is now estimated at 24,000,000 boxes, an increase of one million boxes over the February 1 estimate. Production last season was 19,100,000 boxes. The Florida Valencia crop is indicated to be 17,500,000 boxes compared with 18,100,000 boxes produced last season. Grapefruit production is estimated at 25,000,000 boxes which is 2,300,000 boxes less than the bumper crop of last year. The seedless varieties show a moderate increase over last season but production of the seedy types is down sharply. A few Valencia oranges are being picked in the southern part of the State, but volume picking is not expected until mid-April when the important Polk County area will start. To March 1, about 3 million boxes of oranges had been canned -- an increase of about one-half million over last year. Slightly more than 15 million boxes of Florida grapefruit had been utilized to March 1, which is about 2 million less than utilized to the same date last year. Most of the decrease is accounted for by smaller quantities canned.

Texas grapefruit production is estimated at 17,500,000 boxes -- about the same as the crop last season of 17,510,000 boxes. Orange production is estimated at 3,300,000 boxes -- 29 percent above the 1942-43 crop of 2,550,000 boxes. The rate of grapefruit processing was increased during February but the total processed to March 1 was still about 500,000 boxes short of the same date last year. No adverse weather occurred in Texas during February, but the month was dry and a shortage of irrigation water may develop. Groves generally are in good condition. The 1944 bloom is showing -- about two weeks early -- and trees should be in full blossom by the last of March. Conditions are favorable for a large set of fruit to hold.

In the Salt River Valley of Arizona, general rains during late February should be beneficial to citrus groves. Arizona grapefruit production is estimated at 3,900,000 boxes compared with 2,600,000 boxes last season. The orange crop is expected to total 900,000 boxes compared with 730,000 boxes in 1942-43. About 30 percent of the grapefruit crop and one third of the orange crop were picked by March 1. Of the fruit picked to March 1 about 30 percent of the grapefruit and 8 percent of the oranges were processed.

California weather during February was satisfactory for citrus crops. Winter rainfall had been below normal in nearly all areas until February, but during the month, heavy to extra heavy rains fell in all citrus areas, even in the Desert Valleys. No general damage occurred to citrus from these rains and production conditions probably improved. There were relatively hard winds in some localities but very little fruit was blown from the trees. Little orchard heating has been necessary

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this season and practically no freeze losses occurred. California Navel and miscellaneous oranges are estimated at 20,944,000 boxes and Valencias at 30,800,000 boxes. Production in 1942-43 was 14,241,000 boxes for Navel and miscellaneous varieties and 30,055,000 boxes for Valencias. Harvest of Navel and miscellaneous oranges is completed in northern and central California and is well along in Southern counties. Picking of California Valencias does not usually start until April. In the Desert Valleys of California, grapefruit production is expected to total 1,316,000 boxes compared with 1,254,000 boxes last season. In areas other than the Desert Valleys, the crop is estimated at 1,863,000 boxes, slightly more than the 1,817,000 boxes produced in 1942-43.

Poultry and Egg Production: Hens and pullets on farms laid 5,346,000,000 eggs in February. This was an all time high February production -- 16 percent above February last year and 79 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. Egg production reached new high levels in all parts of the country with increases above February last year of from 5 percent in the South Atlantic to 24 percent in the West North Central States.

While in part due to the extra day this year, the increased egg production during February was also due in part to favorably mild weather in the first and last weeks of the month, especially in the North Atlantic and East North Central States. The rate of egg production per layer during February was 12.13 eggs, compared with 10.97 a year ago and 9.14 for the 10-year average. The rate was at record levels in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic States and was especially high in the North Atlantic and North Central States where it was from 11 to 17 percent above February last year.

Farm flocks averaged 440,870,000 layers in February -- a new high number -- 5 percent above a year ago and 35 percent above the 10-year average. Numbers of layers were at record high levels in all parts of the country except the West, where they were about equal to numbers a year ago. In the South Central States they were 7 percent above a year ago, in the West North Central 6 percent, and in the North Atlantic, East North Central and South Atlantic States 5 percent.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-February averaged 31.9 cents per dozen, compared with 34.6 cents a month earlier, 34.2 cents a year earlier and 19.4 cents the 10-year (1933-42) average. Egg prices declined 2.7 cents during the month compared with a decline of 4.8 cents last year, and a 10-year average decline of 2.6 cents.

Chicken prices declined 0.2 cents during the month ending February 15, compared with an increase of 0.7 cents last year, and a 10-year average seasonal increase of 0.3 cents. On February 15, chicken prices averaged 23.7 cents per pound live-weight, compared with 22.8 cents a year earlier, and 13.7 cents, the 10-year average.

The price of turkeys on February 15 was 32.0 cents per pound, the highest February price in 12 years of record. A year earlier the price was 28.7 cents, and in February 1942 it was 20.0 cents.

The average cost of feed in a farm poultry ration on February 15 was about the same as a month earlier, 22 percent above a year earlier and 85 percent above the 10-year average. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationship at February 15 prices were considerably less favorable than a year earlier. All were less favorable than the 10-year average except the turkey-feed ratio, which was more favorable.

Record Sale of Chickens from Farms in
1943

About 2.6 billion pounds of chickens were sold from farms in 1943, -- 41 percent more than the previous record sales of 1.8 billion pounds in 1942. This large increase was made possible by an 18 percent increase in the 1943 chicken crop,

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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together with heavier than usual culling of laying flocks during the last few months of the year. Commercial broiler sales are not included in these estimates.

Chicken and egg prices were favorable during the 1943 hatching season and a record crop of chickens was raised. However, as the season advanced, feed prices advanced more rapidly than chicken and egg prices. This resulted in closer culling of laying flocks. This culling was reflected in unusually heavy marketings of both young chickens and fowl during the last 4 months of the year. The peak of the young chicken marketings was reached in October, and the peak of fowl marketings in November.

Of the total farm sales of chicken in 1943, 34.3 percent came from flocks in the West North Central States, 20.9 percent from the East North Central, 15.4 percent from the North Atlantic, 15.0 percent from the South Central, 7.8 percent from the South Atlantic, and 6.6 percent from the Western States. Of these sales, 61 percent were young chickens with an average live weight of 3.54 pounds, and 39 percent were fowl and roosters with an average weight of 5.16 pounds. The average weight of all chickens sold was 4.17 pounds, the same as in 1942.

During the first 5 months of 1943, sales of chickens amounted to 21.3 percent of the year's total, compared with 23.8 percent during the same months in 1942. About 50.7 percent of the 1943 sales were made during the 4 months, August - November inclusive, compared with 47.6 percent during the same months in 1942, which reflects the relatively closer culling of laying flocks in 1943. Fewer chickens reach the market in February than in any other month. However, because of the large -- 41 percent -- increase in sales in 1943, the actual number of pounds of chicken sold was considerably larger in every month than in the corresponding month in 1942.

A study of the table below shows that chicken sales in the Southern States are more uniform throughout the year than in other parts of the country. They are more uniform in the North Atlantic and Western States than in the North Central States, where about 3/5 of the 1943 sales were made during the 4 months, August to November inclusive, compared with 44 percent in the North Atlantic and 46 percent in the Western States during the same 4 months.

The farm hatching season is a month or more earlier in the South than in the North, and farmers in the South raise a relatively larger number of young chickens for meat in addition to the birds for the laying flock, than do farmers in the North. Chicken sales in the South start in volume in March, while in the North the volume does not start until June.

SALE OF CHICKENS FROM FARMS 1/

Area and year :	Percent of total pounds sold during year											
	: Jan.	: Feb.	: Mar.	: Apr.	: May	: June	: July	: Aug.	: Sept.	: Oct.	: Nov.	: Dec.
N. Atl. - 1942	4.0	4.0	5.5	6.4	7.6	10.0	11.4	10.8	11.5	11.2	9.5	8.1
1943	4.3	4.1	5.3	6.3	7.0	9.5	11.0	10.9	11.7	11.5	9.9	8.1
E.N.C. - 1942	3.1	2.2	3.4	3.9	5.8	8.4	9.8	13.1	14.9	15.2	11.4	8.1
1943	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.1	4.8	7.9	10.9	12.5	16.8	15.1	12.8	8.1
W.N.C. - 1942	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.9	4.6	10.2	11.9	12.5	16.0	16.7	11.8	7.1
1943	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.2	4.4	7.2	11.0	12.7	16.3	18.7	13.9	7.1
S. Atl. - 1942	5.4	6.4	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.9	9.1	9.7	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.1
1943	4.9	6.6	8.1	6.6	8.6	10.1	9.8	9.6	10.3	8.9	9.5	7.1
S. Cent. - 1942	4.0	4.5	7.1	8.1	10.9	10.8	11.1	9.6	9.5	9.5	6.9	8.0
1943	4.7	4.1	6.0	7.4	9.9	12.1	11.4	10.4	9.7	8.4	7.8	8.1
West. - 1942	5.5	4.9	5.8	8.3	10.0	10.4	10.9	10.9	10.1	8.8	8.0	6.4
1943	3.1	3.2	4.6	6.1	6.8	10.1	12.5	13.1	12.9	11.0	9.4	7.1
U. S. - 1942	3.6	3.3	4.4	5.4	7.1	9.9	10.9	11.5	13.0	13.1	10.0	7.8
1943	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.5	6.3	9.0	11.1	11.9	13.9	13.6	11.3	7.1

1/ Excluding commercial broilers.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1944BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
March 10, 1944
3:00 p.m. (E.W.T.)MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production showed about the usual seasonal advance during

February this year. An unusually warm week at the end of the month stimulated milk flow that had lagged somewhat during the cold stormy period in the middle of the month. Production on farms in the United States in February is estimated at about 8.6 billion pounds. On a daily basis this was about 1 percent below that in February a year ago, but because of the additional day in the month this leap year, total production exceeded that of last February by two percent.

March 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents in the country as a whole averaged 13.71 pounds. This was about 2 percent less than on March 1 a year ago but 7 percent higher than the 1933-42 average of 12.83 pounds for the date. A relatively mild winter in most areas has brought only moderate inroads on roughage and grain supplies on farms, and milk producers appear to have continued liberal feeding of their milk cows. Recent favorable developments in the milk production picture include a rather sharp increase in percentage of milk cows reported milked, widespread rains supplying moisture for development of spring pastures, and increases in dairy production payment rates that should bring the March butterfat-feed price ratio up close to long-time average levels and the milk-feed ratio to one of the best for the month in recent years.

In the North Atlantic area the percent of milk cows being milked increased counterseasonally from February 1 to March 1. Milk production per cow in this area also increased more sharply than usual although not so rapidly as in the same period last year. Production per cow on March 1 was 2 percent above the 1933-42 average for the date, but 5 percent less than on March 1, 1943. Milk cow numbers in this area at the beginning of 1944 were slightly larger than a year earlier but not enough to offset the lower rate of production per cow.

In the North Central region the percentage of milk cows reported milked increased much more sharply than usual in the two months since the January 1 seasonal low point, but on March 1 was still below the 10-year average for the date. Milk production per cow was at a relatively high level on February 1 in both the East North Central and West North Central groups of States. While the rate showed less advance than usual during the month of February, the total advance from January 1 to March 1 was greater than usual. In both regions production per cow was well above average but slightly below last year.

In the South Atlantic area, milk production per cow decreased slightly between February 1 and March 1, but the change since the first of the year has been about normal. The percent of milk cows reported in production continued downward toward the low point of the season usually reached by April 1. In the South Central States the proportion of milk cows being milked increased sharply but remained at the lowest level of recent years. Production per cow, although higher than on March 1 in recent years, was appreciably below record March 1 levels of the late 1920's. Early pastures were reported much benefited by February rains and improving rapidly in some areas.

In the Western Group of States, March 1 milk production per cow was below that in 1941, but otherwise as high as on any March 1 in 20 years of record. The percent of milk cows being milked increased more than usual during February but at the beginning of March was below the 1933-42 average for the date.

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CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production ^{1/}				Indicated 1943
	Average 1932-41	1941	1942	Thousand boxes	
California, all	40,508	52,155	44,296	51,744	
Navel & Misc. ^{2/}	16,731	21,974	14,241	20,944	
Valencias	23,777	30,181	30,055	30,800	
Florida, all	21,620	27,200	37,200	41,500	
Early & Midseason	3/13,228	15,200	19,100	24,000	
Valencias	3/ 9,183	12,000	18,100	17,500	
Texas, all ^{2/}	1,630	2,850	2,550	3,300	
Arizona, all ^{2/}	350	660	730	900	
Louisiana, all ^{2/}	266	192	340	240	
5 States ^{4/}	64,374	83,057	85,116	97,684	

TANGERINES:

Florida	2,390	2,100	4,200	3,600
All Oranges & Tangerines				
5 States ^{4/}	66,764	85,157	89,316	101,284

GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	16,490	19,200	27,300	25,000
Seedless	3/ 5,850	7,700	10,300	11,500
Other	3/11,183	11,500	17,000	13,500
Texas, all	8,785	14,500	17,510	17,500
Arizona, all	2,023	3,380	2,600	3,900
California, all	2,012	3,181	3,071	3,179
Desert Valleys	900	1,343	1,254	1,316
Other	1,112	1,838	1,817	1,863
4 States ^{4/}	29,310	40,261	50,481	49,579

LEMONS:

California ^{4/}	10,146	11,720	14,940	14,274
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LIMES:

Florida ^{4/}	58	150	175	5/ 190
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^{1/} Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

^{2/} Includes small quantities of tangerines.

^{3/} Short-time average.

^{4/} Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

^{5/} December 1 indicated production.

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Washington, D. C.,

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MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1933-42 Average, 1943, and 1944

Month	Monthly total			Daily average per capita		
	Average		1944	1944	Average	
	1933-42	1943	1943	1933-42	1943	1944
	Million pounds			Pct.		Pounds
January	7,759	8,773	8,634	98	1.93	2.09
February	7,385	8,380	8,584	102	2.02	2.20
Jan.-Feb. Incl.	15,144	17,153	17,218	100.4	1.97	2.14
						2.09

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	March 1			March 1		
	Average		1944	Average		1944
	1933-42	1943	Division	1933-42	1943	1944
	Pounds				Pounds	
Maine	12.4	13.3	13.3	Ma.	13.8	14.7
N.H.	14.3	16.1	14.1	Va.	9.6	10.5
Vt.	13.6	15.2	13.8	W. Va.	8.4	9.4
Mass.	17.2	17.5	16.9	N.C.	10.0	10.9
Conn.	17.0	17.9	18.6	S.C.	9.4	9.4
N.Y.	15.9	18.4	16.9	Ga.	8.1	8.5
N.J.	19.8	21.1	18.8	S. ATL.	9.81	10.78
Pa.	16.4	16.8	16.5	Ky.	9.3	9.5
N. ATL.	16.05	17.39	16.45	Tenn.	8.3	9.6
Ohio	14.2	14.9	14.5	Ala.	7.4	7.3
Ind.	13.0	13.8	13.7	Miss.	6.0	6.5
Ill.	14.3	14.9	14.8	Ark.	7.0	7.2
Mich.	16.5	18.0	17.0	Okl.	9.3	9.7
Wis.	16.1	17.8	17.5	Tex.	8.1	8.4
E. N. CENT.	15.09	16.19	15.94	S. CENT.	8.01	8.68
Minn.	17.1	18.3	17.9	Mont.	11.9	13.4
Iowa	14.4	15.9	16.2	Idaho	15.6	15.4
Mo.	8.6	9.4	9.8	Wyo.	11.4	12.5
N. Dak.	11.9	13.6	13.8	Colo.	13.0	14.1
S. Dak.	10.8	11.9	12.0	Wash.	15.7	16.1
Nebr.	12.7	15.0	13.7	Oreg.	14.0	13.8
Kans.	13.2	15.1	14.3	Calif.	17.8	19.0
W. N. CENT.	13.11	14.67	14.38	WEST.	14.42	15.33
						15.40
					12.83	13.95
						13.71
						sp

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

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FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on and hand during February	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced During February: 2 mos.-Jan. & Feb.			Division	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
			1943	1944	1943							
	Thousands	Number	Millions									
Me.	2,206	2,263	1,476	1,618	33	37	67	74				
N.H.	1,858	2,046	1,495	1,723	28	35	56	68				
Vt.	946	1,020	1,434	1,569	14	16	28	32				
Mass.	4,524	4,782	1,562	1,717	71	82	143	162				
R.I.	422	446	1,515	1,610	6	7	13	14				
Conn.	2,566	2,763	1,434	1,569	37	43	76	85				
N.Y.	13,476	13,968	1,274	1,514	172	211	346	415				
N.J.	6,308	6,800	1,319	1,424	83	97	162	185				
Pa.	18,278	18,868	1,280	1,380	234	260	457	497				
N.Atl.	50,584	52,956	1,340	1,488	678	788	1,348	1,532				
Ohio	19,971	20,752	1,165	1,305	233	271	436	508				
Ind.	14,631	14,310	1,168	1,334	171	191	313	356				
Ill.	21,172	22,497	1,028	1,204	218	271	397	436				
Mich.	11,686	12,640	1,114	1,311	130	166	250	312				
Wis.	15,863	17,165	1,168	1,311	185	225	369	435				
E.N.Cent.	83,326	87,364	1,124	1,287	937	1,124	1,765	2,107				
Minn.	25,030	26,606	1,134	1,351	284	359	552	691				
Iowa	31,778	34,486	991	1,201	315	414	562	761				
Mo.	22,932	24,120	1,042	1,212	239	292	409	518				
N.Dak.	5,758	5,731	720	1,047	41	60	73	111				
S.Dak.	8,520	9,376	840	1,030	72	97	123	175				
Nebr.	14,794	15,852	1,120	1,218	166	193	292	354				
Kans.	16,931	17,265	1,176	1,276	199	220	344	396				
W.N.Cent.	125,743	133,436	1,047	1,225	1,316	1,635	2,355	3,006				
Del.	902	940	1,226	1,322	11	12	20	22				
Md.	3,077	3,286	1,176	1,230	36	40	68	74				
Va.	7,985	8,362	1,165	1,160	93	97	170	176				
W.Va.	3,994	4,050	1,142	1,148	46	46	84	85				
N.C.	9,197	9,922	932	899	86	89	144	147				
S.C.	3,340	3,670	801	853	27	31	45	51				
Ga.	6,792	6,834	834	858	57	59	97	101				
Fla.	1,801	1,771	1,126	1,172	20	21	35	37				
S.Atl.	37,088	38,835	1,014	1,017	376	395	663	693				
Ky.	10,710	10,860	1,053	1,137	113	123	198	215				
Tenn.	10,360	10,636	969	1,056	100	112	172	193				
Ala.	6,805	7,303	874	847	59	62	99	102				
Miss.	6,736	7,236	790	757	53	55	89	91				
Ark.	7,440	7,998	795	800	59	64	92	100				
La.	3,898	4,281	806	783	31	34	50	53				
Okla.	12,310	12,957	1,162	1,238	143	160	251	275				
Tex.	27,464	30,040	1,047	1,024	288	308	488	508				
S.Cent.	85,723	91,311	987	1,005	846	918	1,439	1,537				
Mont.	2,028	2,084	902	1,061	18	22	34	41				
Idaho	2,186	2,485	1,092	1,206	24	30	45	56				
Wyo.	821	863	1,072	1,027	9	9	16	17				
Colo.	3,900	4,072	1,098	1,082	13	44	74	78				
N.Mex.	1,290	1,278	1,070	1,082	14	14	24	24				
Ariz.	556	536	1,254	1,106	7	8	13	14				
Utah	2,144	2,422	1,355	1,241	29	30	54	56				
Nev.	252	283	1,216	1,224	3	3	6	6				
Wash.	6,070	5,710	1,338	1,444	81	82	161	159				
Oreg.	3,364	3,237	1,260	1,392	42	45	82	86				
Calif.	14,532	13,998	1,213	1,121	181	199	325	368				
West.	37,143	36,968	1,214	1,315	451	486	834	905				
U.S.	419,607	440,870	1,097	1,213	4,604	5,346	8,101	9,780				



